

4/6/77 [1]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	From Michael Blumenthal to The President Re: Cargo Preference Legislation (7 pp.) / attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Stu Eizenstat	4/6/77	A
letter	From The President to Chairman Hua Kuo Feng (1page) attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Jody Powell	4/6/77	A
letter	From Andrew Young to The President Re: Weekly Summary of US Mission to the UN Activities for Period 3/24/77-3/31/77 (1 page) / attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Cabinet members OPENED 1/18/13	4/1/77	A
memo w/att	From Alan S. Boyd to The President Re: Civil Air Negotiations (6pp.) / attached to note from Rick Hutcheson to The President OPENED 1/18/13	4/6/77	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.- Pres. Hand-writing File 4/6/77 [1] Box 16

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Revised
4/6/77
10:30 a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Wednesday - April 6, 1977

8:30	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.
8:45	Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.
9:20	Senators Abraham A. Ribicoff, John H. Glenn, Jr. and Charles H. Percy. (Mr. Frank Moore) - Cabinet R
9:30 (10 min.)	Signing of S. 626, Reorganization Bill. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.
10:30	Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.
11:20 (10 min.)	Meeting with Mr. I. W. Abel/Trade Union Leaders. (Mr. Landon Butler) - The Cabinet Room.
12:00	Lunch with Labor Leaders. (Mr. Landon Butler). The Roosevelt Room.
1:30 (15 min.)	Meeting with Governor George Busbee and Gro of Japanese Business Leaders. (Mr. Jack W The Cabinet Room.
2:00 (20 min.)	Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Ar Tanner, and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
2:45 (15 min.)	Mr. Toby Buttner - The Oval
3:30	Meeting on Energy - The C

USSR Cargo agreement
Voter Regs. - Hatch Act
Jackie Clayman - Adm's STR
Econ Stimulus
Labor Law reforms
Anti-inflation
Speed up elections
Expedite NLRB decisions
MIN WAGE
SHOES
MULTI-FIBER
WAGE/PRICE
RETAIL

Circus

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

top 3 memos only

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information and appropriate action.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Charlie Schultze
Landon Butler

Re: Status of Cargo Preference/
Call to Jesse Calhoun

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1977

*Good
analysis
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *SE*
SUBJECT: Status of Cargo Preference/
Call to Jesse Calhoun

I. Status of Cargo Preference

Following your directions to me regarding cargo preference I have, in close coordination with Landon:

1) Met with Paul Hall, President of the Seafarers International Union, together with the AFL-CIO legislative and policy staff, to get their input.

2) Arranged a meeting with Congressman Murphy on April 6. Congressman Murphy, at my request, has agreed to postpone hearings on HR 1037, the cargo preference bill, pending our development of a comprehensive cargo policy.

3) Arranged a meeting with Senate staffers to Magnuson, Long, Hollings, Jackson, and Inouye for April 6. The Senate is moving forward with oil pollution tanker safety legislation separately from any consideration of cargo preference.

4) Asked the Commerce Department to arrange meetings with company and labor representatives of the maritime industry. My staff is also meeting with these groups. We have informed the Maritime Engineers Benevolent Association (MEBA) that we hope they will participate in this process.

The purpose of all these meetings is to explore alternatives to cargo preference as means of building up the U.S. merchant marine. We have explicitly said in arranging these meetings that we have not ruled out cargo preference but are evaluating a broader range of options.

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II. Call to Jesse Calhoun

Calhoun is the union leader most committed to cargo preference, and may be the least flexible in accepting any other policy. This is especially so given his dissatisfaction with the reappointment of Maritime Administrator Robert Blackwell, and his general feeling that the Administration has been unresponsive to his advice given his assistance during the campaign.

In discussing these issues I recommend that you:

- 1) Reaffirm your commitment to a stronger merchant marine.
- 2) Outline your reservations concerning cargo preference--without indicating you have ruled it out (see attached Schultze memo).
- 3) Ask his help in developing a broader national cargo policy that will insure a stronger U.S. merchant marine.


I would advise against agreeing to a private meeting, or to the designation of a single top staff member as the MEBA's contact in the White House.

Attached: An economic analysis of cargo preference from Charles Schultze and the EPG decision memo on cargo preference together with your response.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER 
DATE: APRIL 5, 1977
SUBJECT: CALL TO JESSE CALHOUN

1. Jesse Calhoun is incensed because Secretary Kreps intends to reappoint Robert Blackwell as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Maritime Affairs. Blackwell is seen by Calhoun as a supporter of the Maritime Academy at King's Point, which Calhoun thinks is in competition with the Calhoun School (Calhoun's own training school for marine engineers). Calhoun's opposition to Blackwell verges on being a personal vendetta.

Blackwell has the support of all other Maritime Trade Unions, and of the industry as well. Secretary Kreps feels strongly that Blackwell is the best person to handle such difficult issues as cargo preference.

2. Stu is working closely with Paul Hall, President of the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO to find an alternative to cargo preference legislation. If you call or meet with Calhoun, it would be helpful if you could urge him to work through the Maritime Trades Department, rather than deal directly with us. The AFL-CIO also prefers that Calhoun work through their structure.

Calhoun's union, MEBA, is the smallest of several AFL-CIO Maritime Unions, all of which have a strong interest in cargo preference. Working with any of the unions on this issue is difficult enough; working with each of them separately will be almost impossible.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLIE SCHULTZE *CLS*

SUBJECT: Talking points for your conversation with
Jesse Calhoun, Marine Engineer's Benevolent
Association

Stu Eizenstat is providing you with a memo on the political issues surrounding oil-cargo preference legislation. The following are talking points on the economic impact of H.R. 1037, the primary oil-cargo preference proposal before the Congress.

H.R. 1037 would require that 20 percent of U.S. oil imports be carried on U.S. Flag vessels immediately. The share would increase to 30 percent by 1980. The economic problems with this bill are:

1. It is literally impossible to meet the requirements now. According to the Department of Commerce:
 - . In 1977 available U.S. flag tankers will be able to carry only 2 percent of U.S. oil imports;
 - . A crash program to build new tankers could raise the U.S. Flag share to 7-12 percent in 1980 and probably to the 30 percent level by 1985. Some 40 to 90 new 225,000 ton supertankers' equivalents would be needed (depending on the amount of oil imports).
2. U.S. tankers cost more than twice as much to build as foreign tankers. And there is now a glut of foreign tanker capacity. Vessels can be bought at half the price of new foreign construction.

*Then why
not just
purchase?
(vs building
new)*



3. The cost of imported oil would be raised significantly. At 8 million barrels a day of imports, the added cost to consumers would be \$500 - \$600 million a year.
4. The crash program to build ships is likely to raise shipbuilding costs considerably, not only for the tankers themselves, but also indirectly for the Navy.
5. Reversal of U.S. Policy - It would, for the first time in the United States, extend cargo preference to commercial cargoes and counter the long-standing U.S. policy of fostering competition in international shipping.
6. Violation of Treaties-It would be inconsistent with existing obligations of the U.S which require nondiscriminatory national or most-favored nation treatment to the vessels of more than 30 foreign countries with whom we have bilateral commercial treaties. Accordingly, to take this action might justify suspension or denunciation of these treaties by other parties and thus endanger certain legal protections and privileges afforded U.S. business abroad under those treaties.

cc: Jack Waton
Stu Eizenstat

xc: Best

Best

He will meet with
whomever will be
your friend. as Legation
11/11
Jaume

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Stu -
check in Congressional
Records or staffs.

Then report to me.
I want to build up
MM but with mini-
mum adverse effect
on consumers - HR 1037
may be best way - but
I doubt it -

J

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Letter	From The President to Chairman Hua Kuo-fing (1 page) / attached to memo from Rick Hutcheson to Jody Powell	4/6/77	A

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

Comments on EPG Cargo Preference
Memorandum

I believe that Option C, despite the high political costs, is preferable on the merits. I think it will be possible, if Option C is pursued, to develop an alternative package which will ameliorate labor's dissatisfaction with our position on Cargo Preference.

If you decide to pursue Option C, I recommend that two steps be taken prior to any public announcement of the Administration's position:

- 1) You should talk to Senators Long and Magnuson and to Congressman John Murphy (Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries) in order to get their assessment of the strength of Congress' commitment to Cargo Preference Legislation, as well as to give them a sense of involvement.
- 2) A meeting between the Maritime Industry and some of your advisors on this issue should be arranged. I have been in touch with the industry's representatives, and they believe that they have a commitment from you to support Cargo Preference. We could use such a meeting to explain why the Administration cannot support Cargo Preference and to discuss the alternatives we are interested in pursuing.

(Attached is a copy of your main statements during the campaign affecting the Maritime Industry. I do not read those statements to indicate a commitment on Cargo Preference Legislation, though I can see how a broad reading by the industry could lead to such an interpretation.)

PAST STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT CARTER

In a discussion of Cargo Preference with leaders of the National Maritime Union at the time they endorsed him for President last spring, Mr. Carter said the following:

"Well one thing that I've learned as Governor and I believe that I can see clearly the prospect as President is that if it did cost two cents a gallon more or one cent a gallon more, I think that if I went to the American people and I would say, 'look it's going to cost us a million gallons of gasoline* to haul the fuel in our ships. I'd think it's gratifying to have the strength and that insurance which you need for a strong merchant marine. This is what I am recommending to the Congress and to the people.' I believe that the American people would say well you know that's reasonable. You might have to give this product or that product we have to have a nation that's bound together.

We've seen the American people mislead so often that they kind of lost confidence in the Government. But I think that if you approach a problem head-on if in certain circumstances it does cost more to ship on American ships the best thing to do is tell the American people that it cost more on American ships because we pay our seamen adequate wages. You wouldn't want to do otherwise. And I think this is a good investment for the American people to make sure we have an adequate
....**"

* He must have misspoke here

** Next word garbled.

At another meeting involving senior representatives of maritime management and labor and the Congress, Mr. Carter said on June 30, 1976:

"I'll feel responsible for that as President. I know that the cost will be fairly large. Sometimes there may be a necessity for slightly higher charge to haul cargo. I recognize that, but I believe that if I, as President, would present this proposition to the Congress and the people and say it might cost a little more -- and I'll expect you to cooperate to hold that cost down -- it might cost a little more but it will provide for our nation's defense, I think the American people will respond."

In a letter of May 25, 1976, to the President, National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Mr. Carter placed the following among the objectives for which he intended to work:

"Enact and develop a national cargo policy which would assure our U.S.-flag merchant marine a fair share of all types of cargo."

Finally, the 1976 Democratic Platform on Maritime Affairs includes as an objective:

"....the development of a national cargo policy which assures the U.S. fleet a fair participation in all U.S. trade."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Consumer & Environmental
Views on Energy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

ENROLLED BILL
AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ARAGON
BOURNE
BRZEZINSKI
BUTLER
CARP
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HOYT
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
KING

KRAFT
LANCE
LINDER
MITCHELL
POSTON
PRESS
B. RAINWATER
SCHLESINGER
SCHNEIDERS
SCHULTZE
SIEGEL
SMITH
STRAUSS
WELLS
VOORDE

THE REPORT WAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

April 1, 1977

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT, KITTY SCHIRMER *by b Corp*

SUBJECT:

CONSUMER AND ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWS ON ENERGY

Yesterday you requested the views of the environmental and consumer groups on policies to be included in your national energy policy. As part of their public outreach, Jim Schlesinger's staff conducted a series of "mini-conferences" with a variety of interested groups. The minutes of the meetings with environmentalists and consumer organizations, which are attached, give quite a comprehensive picture of their concerns. Below is a summary of the major issues raised at these meetings.

I. Environmental groups

- o conservation is critical, and a massive program should be mounted to: provide tax breaks for insulation; reform utility rates; tax gas guzzlers; institute a mandatory tax on beverage containers.
- o supply emphasis should focus on using renewable sources of fuel and clean coal. Nuclear should be a last resort (some advocate a moratorium until the waste disposal question is resolved), and the nuclear industry should not receive federal subsidy, either directly or through limiting their liability as the Price Anderson Act does.
- o the National Environmental Policy Act should be kept strong. So should the Clean Air Act. Energy prices should reflect the environmental costs which various fuel sources incur.
- o an active public participation program should be continued past April 20.

II. Consumer groups

- o conservation is a keystone and must include utility rate reform.
- o continued consumer participation is essential, and where necessary should be publicly funded.

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page two

- o competition within the energy industry is essential and the program should address vertical and horizontal divestiture.
- o the intrastate gas market should be controlled along with the interstate market; complete decontrol is undesirable, although a price increase in oil and gas is needed. Needy consumers should receive federal assistance in meeting energy bills, although fuel stamps will not work.
- o consumer education is critical and an Assistant Secretary for Consumers should be established in the Energy Department.
- o the FPC should be retained as an independent, non-political agency with responsibility for pricing decisions.
- o TVA should be included in the Energy Department, or at least its Board of Directors should be more responsive to the directions of your policy.
- o the government's data base and information about energy supplies should be improved and made public.
- o the April 20 date is too early to announce a full blown program. A proposal could be made on April 20, with 30-60 days for public comment, and the final plan sent to Congress in early summer.

Attachments

ENVIRONMENTALISTS

WHITE HOUSE MINI CONFERENCE ON A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Environmentalists

March 22, 1977

Summary Prepared by

Ralph Buglass

WHITE HOUSE MINI CONFERENCE ON A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Environmentalists -- March 22, 1977

The March 22 morning session of the White House energy conference featured a panel of 24 environmentalists and focused on environmental issues connected with energy. The participants were: Mr. Larry Tye of the Union of Concerned Scientists; Mr. Robert Cory of Friends Committee on National Legislation; Ms. Gail Hayes of the Environmental Law Institute; Mr. E. Taylor Chewning of the Oceanic Society; Mr. Roger School of the Wilderness Society; Ms. Anne Markusen of the Institute for Policy Studies; Mr. William Ramsey of Resources for the Future; Mr. Richard Pollack of Critical Mass; Mr. Marc Messing of the Environmental Policy Institute; Mr. H. T. Odum of the University of Florida; Dr. E. P. Odum of the Institute of Ecology in Athens, Georgia; Mr. Gregory Thomas of the Sierra Club; Ms. Pamela Deuel of Environmental Action; Ms. Suzanne Mager of Science Institute for Public Information; Mr. Jim Cubie of New Directions; Mr. Jeff Knight of Friends of the Earth; Mr. Philip Moss of the Environmental Defense Fund; Mr. Thomas Cochran of the Natural Resources Defense Counsel; Ms. Clem Rastatter of the Conservation Foundation; Ms. Katie Fahnestock of the League of Conservation Voters; Ms. Marion Edey, also the League of Conservation Voters; Mr. Bob Alvarez of the Environmental Policy Center; Mr. Sheldon Kinsel of the National Wildlife Federation; and Dr. Ian McHarg of the University of Pennsylvania.

Conservation

Jeff Knight voiced the view of many of the participants in saying he hopes energy conservation is the cornerstone of the energy policy. "Its benefits are enormous and spread all across society," he said.

E. P. Odum called conservation the "common sense approach," saying it is the cheapest, most available "new source" of energy we have and has the least undesirable impact on the environment.

Richard Pollack said his organization (Nuclear Energy Project - Critical Mass), advocates a massive energy conservation program and alternative energy sources.

Philip Moss said conservation is "vitally important" and is "cheaper, cleaner and faster" than new sources of energy.

Ms. Clem Rastatter said the energy plan should include a concise statement of what the central strategy is -- whether it stresses conservation or supply development -- not because they are mutually

exclusive, she said, but because it affects public perception of the problem. She urged that conservation "lead the way" in the plan and that firm conservation targets with mandatory legislation be set. (Elaboration below.)

E. Taylor Chewning also urged strong emphasis on conservation and alternative energy sources.

In calling for conservation, Gregory Thomas said, "We must learn to live on a smaller energy budget." He urged the energy plan aim at reducing current energy growth rates. "We have to get away from the idea that growth rates are inexorable."

On how to bring about energy conservation, the consensus was that voluntary means alone would not be enough.

E. P. Odum urged using "both the carrot and the stick" to bring about conservation, saying it cannot be voluntary alone. He mentioned tax breaks for homeowners who install insulation.

Pamela Deuel of Environmental Action commended mandatory deposits on beverage containers as a conservation measure, saying it would result in the recycling and refilling of bottles and cans. She also said there would be a net increase in jobs, although the measure would have an initial disruptive impact on the beverage container industry. She noted that four such measures on the state level were voted on in November and two were approved by the voters.

Philip Moss argued that conservation measures must rely on pricing strategies rather than a regulatory approach. "As long as prices are out of line, there will be no real conservation," he said. He felt that increasing prices would also help solve some fuel distributional problems. The worst approach, Moss said, is Federal subsidies "to take non-renewable resources of energy out of the ground faster and to hold down prices."

Gail Hayes agreed that regulation will not be enough to bring about conservation. She urged deregulation of natural gas prices so they would increase, but taxing gas companies' profits.

Jeff Knight said he recognized that fuel prices must rise since it is not being sold at its marginal cost and the prices should reflect its scarcity. He noted there are institutional barriers to conservation and urged changing utilities' rate structure and their supply orientation which he said militates against any real conservation.

Dr. Ian McIlarg also pointed out that the rate structures of utilities do not help encourage conservation.

Clem Rastatter suggested that as a way to encourage utilities to conserve energy, Federal grants could be given to state public service commissions for adoption of conservation rules and Federal licenses and permits could be withheld from utilities unless they demonstrate a certain level of compliance with conservation standards. She urged tightening automobile fuel economy standards by moving the 1985 standard of 27.5 miles per gallon up to 1980 with no relaxation of emission control standards. Another suggestion involved a "gas guzzler tax" on large cars as an incentive for the purchase of smaller autos. She urged the imposition of mandatory energy efficiency standards on appliances as well, enforced by a similar tax if the standards are not met. She also stated that Mr. Moss' comments on pricing were "well-taken."

E. Taylor Chewing also urged a heavy tax on horsepower in cars, as well as on domestic and industrial electrical use.

Gregory Thomas agreed with others that "rationalizing prices is a necessary part of any energy conservation strategy." He urged redistribution of the profits back to the consumer sector.

On possible Federal financial incentives, Philip Moss urged giving citizens money directly and letting them decide how to spend it. But Jeff Knight disagreed, saying that is not enough since people's choices are limited by the investments of larger institutions like utilities.

Thomas Cochran urged that a top-level committee of the heads of major corporations be set up and given the responsibility for seeing how much conservation the industrial sector can attain.

Supply Development

Jeff Knight again seemed to sum up the sentiments of many participants in telling the Energy Policy and Planning Staff, "I think you'll find opposition among this group to supply strategies" to solve the energy crisis over conservation measures. Knight said the greatest energy potential lies in "non-nuclear areas" and urged using fossil fuels only "in the interim to the solar-based future of renewable sources." He urged the country move away from nuclear and coal power, saying they are the most expensive forms of electricity.

Marc Messing cited figures to show that with present power-generating facilities and those now under construction, the country is likely to have enough electrical-generating capacity to meet demand through the year 2000. He also said the "myth" of a relationship between energy and employment and the economy needs debunking. He said it is not so

that we need to produce more electricity to provide jobs and stimulate the economy. Power production is "one of the most capital-intensive and least labor-intensive industries," he said, adding that the application of low-cost energy has always displaced labor.

Clem Rastatter urged that "a careful look at supply options available" be undertaken before proceeding with any. She placed primary emphasis on energy conservation, as noted above.

Suzanne Mager said it is "vitally important for alternative or non-traditional energy sources to be included in the energy policy from the outset."

Both Richard Pollack and E. Taylor Chewning supported alternative energy sources along with conservation.

Thomas Cochran reminded the Energy Policy and Planning Staff of President Carter's campaign pledge -- which the environmentalists said they expect him to keep -- to make the use of nuclear power a "last resort with the strictest possible safety precautions." Cochran feared that Energy Advisor Schlesinger now felt constrained by Carter's previous statements and that we may end up with "a helluva lot (of it) as a last resort."

Jim Cubie said he was concerned with plutonium, which he felt would make international nuclear proliferation inevitable. He urged that the United States not go forward with reprocessing, saying it would result in only a two percent effect on electric bills in this century, which makes a bad cost-benefit comparison if the result is nuclear proliferation. He answered the argument that the United States cannot move unilaterally to curtail reprocessing by saying that the U.S. has made many moral decisions in a leadership fashion, such as ending the slave trade. Cubie commented that nuclear proliferation "comes close to the inhumanity of the slave trade."

Cubie urged that instead of reliance on nuclear power, we can turn to either conservation or the use of coal. He thought it was a "wrong-headed assumption to think that the only replacement for oil as an energy source is nuclear power.

Richard Pollack said that the "bottom line" of the energy policy must be the banning of nuclear fuel reprocessing and cancellation of the breeder reactor program. Noting that President Carter had called for drastic reduction of this technology, Pollack urged this pledge continue to be pursued. He said he concurred with a just-announced

Ford Foundation study which opposed both breeder reactors and reprocessing. Pollack said his greatest concern is nuclear proliferation and said that plutonium should not become an article of commerce for it raises safety and health issues.

Clem Rastatter, in her opening statement, said she agreed with Pollack's views on reprocessing.

Jeff Knight, elaborating on his views on nuclear power, urged that it be phased out and used only as a last resort as President Carter had promised. Knight cited social, political, and health dangers in nuclear power which, he said, "should make us anxious to avoid it." If it is used at all, he urged the limits on liability embodied in the Price-Anderson Act be repealed. He agreed that the bottom line on the energy policy should be abandonment of reprocessing and reducing if not abandoning the breeder reactor also. He noted that the supply of uranium "looks better" so the breeder is no longer needed. He called controlling nuclear proliferation "terribly serious" and read a portion of the Ford Foundation report which said there is no compelling national interest served by reprocessing, while there are risks involved in waste management and proliferation as well as a terrorist danger.

On nuclear proliferation, Gregory Thomas said that the United States cannot continue reprocessing while denying it to the rest of the world. He said the increase in nuclear weaponry possible as a result of reprocessing is too great a price for the small amount of energy yielded. "It's not a good bargain," he said. "Prudence argues for putting it as far out of reach as possible."

Bob Alvarez expressed concern over using financial capital from the Treasury to nuclear power--a commercial industry.

On the advisability of light-water reactors--apart from the breeder--Alvarez started the discussion by saying the commercial market should determine if they are viable and that the Federal Government should not use its funds to encourage their production and use. "The Government should not bail out a depressed market," he said. "The private financial community doesn't think it's worth the risk," he noted to argue against Federal financial help.

Marc Messing pointed out that waste disposal is a major problem regarding nuclear reactors. "We're knee-deep into a nuclear scenario without a solution, so it's unconscionable to accelerate nuclear development."

Richard Pollack urged a 5-year moratorium on construction of nuclear reactors and that two vacancies on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission be filled with people in favor of public participation in decisionmaking and understanding of the safety concerns regarding nuclear power.

Jim Cubie said he was "not outright opposed" to light-water reactors, but said a cost-benefit analysis must include waste disposal and safety considerations of nuclear power and the increased potential of nuclear war.

H. T. Odum felt that economic pressures would keep reactors from becoming a major energy supply factor.

William Ramsey contended that nuclear power carries with it the danger of proliferation while the benefits from light-water reactors "are not all that great." In comparison to coal, he said, "I'd rather have a coal plant next door to me than see Uganda have nuclear technology." He noted that while coal has pollution effects, he felt they could be controlled. "We haven't begun to consider abatement at coal gasification plants."

Thomas Cochran felt that the uncertainties associated with nuclear wastes getting back into the environment present a "major hazard." He said the worst danger is the "sizeable fraction" of nuclear wastes sitting on top of the ground and urged they be put in the safest geological formation in the shortest possible time.

Robert Cory urged the Federal Government to consider what to do about decommissioning old nuclear powerplants, taking account especially of radiation and economic disruptions.

There were several additional comments concerning coal.

William Ramsey pointed out the environmental trade-off involved. If coal is burned it produces sulfates which require scrubbers to control; converting it to gas or liquid is more expensive but also more efficient.

Suzanne Mager cautioned against synthetic fuel development from coal because of possible carcinogenic effects and urged more study before committing ourselves to this technology.

Bob Alvarez urged suspension of water marketing practices for coal conversion, saying it hits American Indians hard.

On oil, E. Taylor Chewning said his group, the Oceanic Society, is "not totally opposed" to offshore oil drilling but urged that oil be brought ashore in the safest possible way. He said safety measures had been proven in the violent North Sea.

Many participants urged greater emphasis on solar energy.

Gregory Thomas set the tone in saying that solar energy is the only energy alternative because breeder and fusion technologies are "not good bets."

Pamela Deuel urged Federal funding for research and development of photoelectric cells and "tapping the talent" in the electronics industry.

Suzanne Mager claimed solar technology can provide "a substantial portion of the Nation's energy needs"--for electricity as well as cooling and heating. "It is not an exotic technology," but can be an energy source for the near future (15 to 20 years) "with proper encouragement by the Federal Government," she said.

Jeff Knight complained that the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration has "the lowest opinion of solar energy and its potential in the Nation."

William Ramsey believed there is a great deal of solar energy in outer space and that solar collectors can work for a long time there.

Gail Hayes cautioned against flatly prohibiting anyone from cutting off solar access (shading neighboring property) as some congressional proposals do. She said such a law would amount to unconstitutional taking of one's property and ignores the benefit of shade to reduce the need for air conditioning. She urged that the Federal Government increase the limit on loans for solar-heated homes, take more aerial photographs to determine which areas of the country are economically right for solar energy, and move toward mandatory installation of solar technology.

E. P. Odum said there is no single source of energy to replace dwindling fossil fuels, so the government should strive for diversification and encourage many various energy sources. "We don't really know which ones do what, so the government should not force options which are temporarily expedient." Instead, he felt that government should protect against adverse economic and environmental impacts of new energy sources.

E. P. Odum also urged reliance on a "mixture of soft and hard technology"--the former for "low quality energy use" and the latter where high quality energy is needed, as in industrial plants. And he urged that big plants be concentrated in "power parks" which could be surrounded by environmental buffers.

H. T. Odum reviewed various energy sources in terms of "net energy," taking account of the energy needed to produce them. Nuclear power, he said, costs so much energy in cooling processes that it yields less than

is thought. Fusion is even hotter, so it yields little net energy. He gave the only negative view of solar energy expressed, pointing out that it appears to have a higher efficiency than it actually does, considering it is very capital-intensive and takes much energy in production of solar mechanisms. "So it's misleading to think we can run cities on solar energy."

Ian McHarg said the energy policy should distinguish between sources with and without social costs (resulting for degradation of the environment). The latter should be explored, he said, while producers should pay the costs involved in the former.

Anne Markusen urged that social costs--such as the "massive disruption, uncertainty and risks" faced by many communities which come to rely on one energy base--should be evaluated in different policies. She said coal and offshore oil drilling underestimate the costs involved, since it will take "hundreds of millions of dollars" to build things like roads and schools for a relatively short-term extraction. She said the burden for these risks and costs should be put on the production sector; through loan guarantees American consumers would end up picking up the bill, she complained.

Environment

The environmental impacts of various energy sources have been noted above under Supply Development. Other comments concerning the environment included the following.

Gregory Thomas noted there had been clamor by industry to "eviscerate" the National Environmental Policy Act, which he said is a necessary component of Federal decisionmaking and should not be weakened.

Sheldon Kinsel urged that the environmental costs of whatever energy strategy is chosen should be "an up-front cost" and not shifted to the poor or to future generations.

Roger School of the Wilderness Society urged protection of remaining wilderness areas, which he pointed out lie mainly on Federal lands. He felt there could be no trade-off between wilderness and exploration and production of natural resources on these lands; instead, he said, the government should allow energy production only on already-developed lands.

There were also expressions of support for strong air pollution control measures to prevent air quality degradation in western areas and safeguards regarding strip mining. Advocates of these measures were at Congress.

Federal Regulation

Comments on Federal pricing controls and financial incentives have been included under Conservation and Supply Development headings.

Marc Messing also pointed out that while most utilities are under state regulation, increasing centralization of utilities may cause them to "trample the autonomy of state and local governments and lie outside traditional state jurisdiction, so utilities could claim regulations would interfere with interstate commerce and could not apply. Messing therefore urged that the energy plan recognize this political impact and institute a mechanism compatible with traditional state regulation.

H. T. Odum suggested making cost-benefit analyses showing the cost and yield of energy involved for all major projects. He also suggested that government permits be required to own large automobiles.

Robert Cory said the national energy policy should consider the "half of the world's population outside large, industrial energy systems," such as India and China. He said he felt shock over the degree to which national planners think of energy as just a national problem or as a world problem only insofar as oil is concerned. "The United States has a moral responsibility to meet the needs of the world's poorest people," he said. He called a tragedy the amount of research and development subsidizing "the fantastic amount of energy waste in the modern U.S. society."

Public Participation

Richard Pollack urged that advisory hearings continue in an institutional framework after the energy policy is announced April 20. He said there is too little access for citizen participation in the energy reorganization plan proposed by President Carter and urged that more opportunities for this be written into it. He mentioned providing fees for witnesses and legal advice and allowing judicial appeal of actions by the proposed energy department.

CONSUMERS

WHITE HOUSE MINI CONFERENCE ON A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Consumer Groups

March 14, 1977

Summary Prepared by

Helene Solomon

WHITE HOUSE MINI CONFERENCE ON A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Consumer Groups -- March 14, 1977

The meeting began with a round robin of opening comments from the participants who represented consumer groups throughout the country:

--Elliott Taubman, Esq., National Consumer Law Center, Boston, Mass.

We are concerned with excess energy usage. We feel there is a need for a basic energy standards regulated and set at the Federal level. We must get rid of the overlap in the Federal energy area. All the different Federal agencies (FEA, HEW, HUD, etc.) should work together to promote energy conservation and to produce jobs, which might also reduce crime. For example, in New York City, they are using low income youths for weatherization.

Funding is needed at the state level for local agencies and citizen groups. It is easy for industry to make their views known, but it is not easy for citizen groups to do so. Model state procedure needs procedural safeguards.

--James Cubie, Director, New Directions, Washington, D.C.

Domestic energy policies should have an impact on deciding world energy policies. We are interested in stopping the U.S. from plutonium dependence. Otherwise, this will make nuclear proliferation inevitable, if we do not reduce plutonium dependence. We advocate no commercial demonstration or processing of plutonium, and a drastic minimization of plutonium testing.

--Ellen Berman, Director, Energy Policy Task Force, Consumer Federation of America, Washington, D.C.

The chief source of new energy is energy conservation. We advocate revisions in gas pricing to clear up the disparity between interstate and intrastate regulations; extending natural gas to the state markets; *horizontal and vertical divestiture; the federal government* should audit, explore our energy supply, and there should be immediate and long-range consumer aid because of the doubling and tripling of gas prices.

--Garry DeLoss, Public Interest Research Groups (PIRG), Washington, D.C.

Competition: The administration should look at joint ventures.
Conservation: It's pleasant to hear the new administration saying that conservation is equal to new energy sources. We're afraid the April 20th message will be too timid on conservation. We must develop massive Government programs to direct conservation investments and find out why they aren't being made.

Co-generation: Must knock the heads of the utility companies and the oil companies.

Pricing: Most consumer groups are opposed to deregulation of oil prices.

Citizen Participation: We want strength in consumer access. FEA, ERDA allegiance to consumer participation is lacking.

--Ann Asher, Concern, Inc., Washington, D.C.

We hope energy conservation will be the backbone of a new energy plan. Energy costs should reflect the true costs of energy. Those who use little fuel shouldn't absorb the cost for those who use a lot of fuel. We're concerned about the dwindling water supply because there is no synthetic fuel which won't use water.

--James Benson, Executive Director, Council on Economic Opportunities, New York, New York

Planning and analysis should be separate, not in the same organization. We must determine how much energy will be available in the future. We need internally consistent methodology to produce consistent policy. Consult people like Amory Lovins, Dennis Hayes.

Agriculture, transportation, and other policies must flow from an energy policy. If there is no energy to support cities like New York, there must be a policy to deal with it. Tell people the truth. Get the truth from energy producing countries. Keep the public informed, they should know what's going on. Be flexible, and be able to admit mistakes.

--Bert DeLeeuw, Movement of Economic Justice, Washington, D.C.

If Carter's energy package doesn't contain rate structure reform, it will be unacceptable. Small users should be protected. We are against energy stamps, it is a bad way to go, it will cost the taxpayer. Throw out any energy stamp plan. We must provide hope for consumers through further exploration of energy alternatives; solar and wind, for example. There is strong support for public power instead of privately owned energy.

--Peter Schuck, Consumers Union, Washington, D.C.

Consumer Education: Totally necessary. Without the proper education, all energy policies will flounder because of the lack of it. Must teach consumers what to do to conserve energy. We must create the proper incentives. Communicate, clarify consequences, for example, when ~~the~~ encouraging the insulation of homes. If the choices are clarified, consumers will be

able to make conservation the sound decision. Teach consumers about energy products. Warn them about gas consumption, the kinds of energy prices to expect in the future. The FEA has done a poor job. States like California, New York, and Michigan have been innovative. Consumer groups need to utilize the mass media.

--Sylvia Siegel, Executive Director, Toward Utility Rate Normalization (TURN), San Francisco, California

FPC should be independent and not politicized, and the FTC, FPC, should be strengthened and revitalized. There has been a failure to give prominence to consumer interests in energy reorganization. We recommend designating a consumer person in the assistant secretary position. Consumers must also be aware of things from the inside. We are against deregulation; it could have a disastrous effect on consumers. We are also delighted with the emphasis on conservation. We will need the full cooperation and understanding of the public in carrying out the new energy policy. There is a 17 gas company consortium trying to grab solar energy. This must be broken up now.

--Helen Nelson, Center for Consumer Affairs, University of Wisconsin

I would second what Garry DeLoss (PIRG) said. Energy stamps are totally unacceptable. Food stamps and Medicaid have proven the economic unfeasibility of subsidizing costs of the poor in our economy. It is an example of what not to do. An example of a successful approach locally is in New Orleans where a telephone call locally is still 5¢. It is public policy that the poor should have access to the means of communicating. Bus fares are still low, so no one feels the sense of subsidy. It must come to the same thing in energy. If consumers have to make sacrifices, there must be adequate and open demonstrations of sacrifices by the utility companies and by industry. Economic regulation of the energy industry shouldn't be politicized and co-mingled in the executive department. Instead there must be independent, even-handed economic regulation if it is to be successful. FPC has cut too many corners. The board that replaces the FPC should be independent in function, structure and policy. Mustn't shortcut the public's right to participate.

--Tom Belford, Common Cause, Washington, D.C.

Accountability is a critical part of organizing policy reforms and when talking about redistributing power, cost, and sacrifices. In that context, credibility is the premier issue. When will the public play a part in the decision?

--Neil McBride, Staff Attorney, East Tennessee Research Corporation,
Jacksboro, Tennessee

Since the Tennessee Valley Authority was omitted from the proposed reorganization pact, if the TVA contribution to national energy policy doesn't improve in 2 to 3 years, then we should take a second look at the situation. Since TVA is the largest investor in nuclear power and coal, it is at odds with the national policy as expressed. The new policy should include TVA in rate reform issues. Closer cooperation is needed between TVA and other agencies.

--Jonathan Gibson, Congress Watch, Washington, D.C.

If TVA is not inserted in the reorganization pact, then the President should assign a task force and insert it into the pact to address the TVA role. The President has the confidence of the American people and he should use it to explain the energy policy in simple, direct talk to the American people. He should show that equity does exist. The states too have a role to see that Federal policy is carried out: building insulations, transportation. States should also have regulation commissions. Electric rate reform should be mandated. A balance is needed between the states because of their different interests, i.e., offshore drilling, coal. The burden shouldn't just fall on a couple of states to do all the work.

--Jim Flug, Energy Action Now, Washington, D.C.

So far we are pleased with the process; it is a good start to include public input in the formulation of national policy. We feel April 20 is an impossible date, and so we support an extension. It would be meaningful to have more feedback as to which way the administration is going. We advocate making April 20 the date that a comprehensive energy policy will be announced, for 30 days of public comment before it goes to the Hill. This will give additional time for information input and feedback. There are gaps in the information put out for public comment. There is no mention of competition.

Competition is a basic point. The Democratic platform was strong on the competitive point. This is a substantive gap from the list. If we are requesting a sacrifice from the public, we are not at war, it is necessary for people to feel energy equity. The burden must be shared, and it hasn't been in recent years. Oil company profits can't continue to double when consumer prices go up. Sacrifices must be across the board in the first energy statement along with the necessity for conservation.

Natural gas: Producer prices have nothing to do with conservation--the two must be independent. Producer prices are the least efficient way to have an impact on consumer prices. We need fair and equitable pricing. The press and the White House staff would commit President Carter to natural gas deregulation, but there is none. Congress is of several minds on deregulation: the House says one thing, the Senate says something else. President Carter should feel no commitment and he should be wide open.

If short-term productibility is improved, a situation like this winter's might have been helped.

--Elizabeth Moore, Consumer Action Now, Washington, D.C.

The public must be aware of equity, they must sense that something is being done to handle the long-range problems. Now, my group is coordinating a group of legislation on the Hill. The package is focused on the use of solar energy in Federal buildings, and the financial legislation to go with it. The future is just as important as making the present more equitable. The American public must feel both are going on.

Conservation Issue--comments

Taubman: The inner city is very important because it is poorly insulated. Subdivisions in the Federal Government might serve as one way to reach specific areas of the country and specific groups. For example, weatherization for rural cooperatives is a good way to create jobs. There is a range of alternatives; for instance, the gas companies could insulate homes and if that doesn't work out, some other way could be attempted. We should see what works, not just arbitrarily pick one way to operate.

DeLoss: We should combine subsidy (low-interest loans) with other loans and earmark a certain percentage for home insulation. People are always unsure about taking another loan, so if we fold this "energy subsidy" loan into a mortgage loan, it might work out better. Incentives should slide with the income scale. Essentially, it is a low income problem (subsidizing conservation in the homes).

Siegel: Insulation is an educational device to inform the people of a conservation policy. It is not yet indicated if the energy savings will be great, from insulation. We must remove some of the barriers, i.e., cogeneration, which has the greatest consequences for industry. We should look to decentralize power--solar, wind, tide, and any exotic form that is feasible. The same people shouldn't control energy conservation measures at the residential level, where we want and need credibility. We plan to have local energy districts with people who are used to implementing

Federal programs on state levels. We don't object to utility bills being used as a conduit for collection--a surcharge collected by utilities and deposited with a publicly accountable state board. The allocations could then be determined by income, environmental considerations, or whatever. We need a publicly structured organization to conduct insulations or other energy saving devices--don't use a fossil institution like the private operating utility companies.

For the low income people, funds should come from a combination of agencies, for example, HUD, HEW, ERDA, etc. We must start talking tough. Volt reduction does work and is useful. California had a 3 percent volt reduction that saved 1 million barrels of oil per year in northern California alone, and the New England states had a 5 percent volt reduction.

Berman: We like having an entity like the utility companies to insulate homes. This way the job will get done.

McBride: Could a proposal as detailed as the Rosenberg plan be used?

Siegel: We don't have success with the utility companies.

Taubman: Section 312 of the HUD program has been very effective for rehabilitation in the central city area. If measures like insulations, solar, or thermal heating were included in this section, in other words included in the federally subsidized rehabilitation, landlords would be more inclined to include them. Education is needed for landlords and tenants as to the benefits of these measures. This way there would be an economic incentive, and then we could provide the benefit and get the word out to the people.

McBride: The national policy must stress fairness. This is the fault with the Rosenberg plan--the poorest quality, substandard homes are left out.

Nelson: Lifeline incentives could have a great contribution. It leaves a person options. If insulation is mandatory, with a utility truck pulling up to peoples' homes to insulate an attic, it will be a highly unpopular approach and easy to dramatize.

Benson: We must evaluate all proposals in a systematic way. There is no ecological ethic, and there can't be one until we understand that we are all together, still thrashing around. We recommend a 60-day extension of the April 20 deadline--30 days for comment and 30 days to consider comments.

Moore: There should be a smorgesbord approach to incentives: loans and grants to families with gross incomes under \$30,000, graduated tax credits, and new standards for those not eligible for tax credits. Tax credits should be for residents only who live in a state with thermal energy standards. A combination could also be one thing for people to choose.

Transportation comments

Flug: We need a compatible process and attitude to change the outlook of people towards transportation modes. Many things are politically unpopular and difficult. We need an attitude of real leadership. The President can ask people for sacrifices. If you lose a few on the Hill, then so be it, but the ultimate policy should be tough and comprehensive.

Asher: There should be mandatory requirements for the automobile companies. People are emotional about big cars. We should have mandatory, stringent requirements for economical cars.

Taubman: We should tax larger cars like they do in Germany, where cars with larger engines have a larger tax as do cars that are long. This would also produce revenues usable for other measures. We should also discourage excess uses--like in New York City where tolls have been raised on bridges and tunnels going into and out of the city. Anyway, the dependency on the automobile is anti-social. New York made a mistake though in reducing mass transit service--they should improve the subways and reduce the fares. In Boston where I live, the subways cost 25¢ and more people are using them. So much so that they have added extra subway cars.

Siegel: You are talking from an Eastern viewpoint. Out west where I live, there are no alternative transit systems. In Los Angeles, it takes 2 hours to get places by car. You must also consider the implication of a gas tax on the working person. We should tax, at the manufacturer's level, and try to get Detroit to make efficient cars.

DeLeeuw: Automobiles are used to get to work. We should make the trains operate and make them attractive. There is a back door of alternatives--buses and trains. It should be appealing not to drive. The tax is a mistake because it will only affect the working person who uses and depends on his/her car. We should create a jobs program for conservation, to improve existing transportation systems. Then, put the whole package under "Jobs Creation."

Taubman: I don't favor a gas tax, but a tax on larger cars. I agree that jobs creation can help conservation. In the southwest corridor in Boston, which is being rehabilitated, they are expanding the mass transit instead of building a super highway. It is creating more jobs and is a good energy conserver.

McBride: I have the opposite view. I have lived in a rural area for the last 3 years and I think it's naive to think that people will respond to a price signal through a gasoline tax. Most people make automobile investments for 5 years, and there is no alternative because they need that car. The rise of a Federal gas tax will only be a hardship.

Schuck: There's an alternative: recognize that the automobile can be economical if there are four people in the car instead of one. It is possible to formulate a gas tax that won't burden low income people, i.e., reduce the social security tax.

Gibson: We could raise downtown parking taxes and issue bans on single people in vehicles encouraging fuller passenger loads.

Asher: There is a certain inequity in taxing one aspect of fuel. There is no rationale for why it is more important to tax gas for cars than it is to tax home fuel or industrial fuel.

Benson: In Italy, gasoline is \$2.50 per gallon and we'll all see \$1.50 per gallon. The proposals sound good. Today's transportation system is based on resources we don't have. The mileage per gallon is getting higher, and we need this. We must ask: What will be available tomorrow? That's how we have to make our present energy plans. That, and basing our decisions on equity.

DeLoss: I am interested in the traffic control approach. A surcharge on downtown parking may also cause a dislocation of jobs, by encouraging businesses to relocate in the suburbs. I would prefer not to dislocate employers and see more jobs move out of the cities.

Energy Distribution--comments

Taubman: I am against energy stamps. The only time where I could see them is possibly during a crisis where it might be essential to intervene in this way. Anything directly helping the poor has a socially disruptive effect. Professor Edward Speers of the University of Pennsylvania says each program is incremental, and if you lose one, you lose it all. A negative income tax would solve all social problems. We must take the effect on income groups into consideration. Maybe we need environmental and economic income statements.

DeLoss: Energy costs are sucking money out of people's pockets. For the people on the very bottom, we must find places to break down the structure--rate structure. We must redistribute the burden without changing the basic structure. Sure, we need relief for the poor people, but that doesn't solve the basic problem. The problem is the rate structure.

DeLeeuw: Some fuel companies endorse energy stamps.

Siegel: The utilities promote energy stamps as a strategy to provide equity. We need an amalgamation of all Federal strategies to upgrade housing which will lead to the conservation of energy. I'm concerned with tampering with the social security system; I would rather look elsewhere.

McBride: I advocate people getting incentives to adjust to new conditions. Then raise the prices, but also put pressure on Detroit. We also need measures to improve conservation on the consumer level. The people must be put in touch.

Flug: I have no philosophical opposition to the use of taxes to aid distribution. The "gas guzzler tax" worries me. There is a problem with tinkering with the automotive industry. It touches a large part of this country, like the union workers who deserve protection. If 8-cylinder cars are inappropriate for our energy situation, considering the 55 mph speed limit, then let's outlaw 8-cylinder cars. If there is a problem in Detroit, then let's negotiate. Maybe there can be some type of incentives in replacement cars, 5 years down the road.

Benson: If we save 10 percent here, how will it relate to other policies?

State Participation in Conservation--comments

Siegel: Make some funds available. I haven't been paid since 1969, and our group is often the only voice consumers have. If we had \$5,000, it could make a difference in the millions. We need the capability to do these things. You need the public debate.

DeLoss: You can't have state and local action without money. We need legislation to permit consumers to contribute to action groups. Right now it is difficult because that money is hard to collect; there are many consumers. A good plan would be the proposed checkoff on utility bills whereby consumers could designate an amount to be contributed to a consumer group. The money would then go to a fund controlled by a board of directors. If consumers could raise funds, they could employ lobbyists, etc.

Flug: If we were doing our job right, we would be monitoring all conferences of this kind. But, this is it. The group you have here today represents 80 to 90 percent of the people who spend 50 percent or more of their time on these issues. We also need internal people, like an assistant secretary in an energy agency.

DeLeeuw: We need ways for us to be all around the country. The town meetings are good, but they were thrown together a little fast. We need an ongoing process to be in touch with the meetings and different groups across the country.

Berman: We also need feedback on what the administration is thinking on oil and natural gas prices. Since natural gas is rare, there is a uniform consensus that the principle of cost-space pricing must be maintained with regulations of the interstate market being essential. There can be no industry competition. We'd rather set the controls here.

DeLoss: I wonder if we'll ever get a cost-based pricing option for extending Federal controls of gas to the intrastate market. Deregulation won't lead to free market pricing.

Siegel: There's too much political talk on gas pricing. The folks back home know they are going to get screwed if we have deregulation. We'd like to have objective guidelines as to how to price gas, but it shouldn't be a politically based decision. We're in favor of cost-based pricing.

Flug: I'd like to think that politically based prices are equivalent to cost-based prices. The OPEC countries should not have us over a barrel. The reasons they do now is because of industry decisions of where to buy oil. The future oil will come from territory *owned by the United States, either off-shore or on-shore, this will give* the United States and the people leverage never before experienced or exercised. Maybe we can contract for people to contract oil at a certain price. We could be prepared to say we are setting the price and we'll condemn people who don't abide by that price. We must operate from the vantage point of having leverage.

Gibson: There are also other technologies for the future. Conservation is a technology of its own kind. There's coal and the Federal strip mining bill which might lead to a more efficient use of underground coal. There's the question of where nuclear power fits in. Whatever measure we adopt, we must have a clear statement as well as an environmental statement.

DeLoss: This administration is fashioning policies on the Wall Street phobia. They are cautious about an anti-nuclear program regulating competition. We must be careful not to run an energy policy on what the financial community dictates. After all, Exxon and the Chase Manhattan Energy Group are one and the same.

S. David Freeman: We can't leave the agencies intact. The reorganization proposal preserves the integrity of individual cases. We need consumer oriented commissioners without political influence.

William Morrill: The procedure must be open within the regulatory bodies.

Nelson: How can we have a unified energy policy with 50 separate state administrations and one in Washington? Maybe we can have a citizens blue ribbon study to determine what should be administered within the states and what should be done by the Federal Government.

Berman: The energy crisis has been devastating for the poor. We want the administration to get the word to the House leaders to pass the emergency aid bill.

Flug: If you're about to take severe steps to limit vertical and horizontal competition, take a look at Texas and Louisiana.

DeLoss: I think you should strike some of the future meetings which only seem to be redundant of each other.

Siegel: We need an extension of the April 20 deadline for further examination of these discussions.

Alvin Alm: There is the question of when does the process end? We need to get the information out to the real world. Today, this is one step. If the President doesn't get policy out, the Congress will.

Berman: If he is locked into an April 20 deadline, then President Carter should say this is the first, but not the final statement on the energy policy.

DeLoss: The news media won't like it; they need to be educated as well.

Moore: We need some formal procedure to make the opinions voiced during the public process known.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Ham Jordan
Jack Watson
Charles Warren

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox and is forwarded to you for information
and appropriate action.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Environmental Message

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MONDALE	X
COSTANZA	
EIZENSTAT	X
JORDAN	X
LIPSHUTZ	
MOORE	
POWELL	
WATSON	X

ENROLLED BILL
AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

FOR STAFFING	
FOR INFORMATION	
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX	X
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY	
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND	

cc Charles
Warren

ARAGON
BOURNE
BRZEZINSKI
BUTLER
CARP
H. CARTER
CLOUGH
FALLOWS
FIRST LADY
GAMMILL
HARDEN
HOYT
HUTCHESON
JAGODA
KING

KRAFT
LANCE
LINDER
MITCHELL
POSTON
PRESS
B. RAINWATER
SCHLESINGER
SCHNEIDERS
SCHULTZE
SIEGEL
SMITH
STRAUSS
WELLS
VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT



SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL MESSAGE: CHARLES WARREN MEMORANDUM

I have now received from CEQ a copy of their draft Environmental Message. A great deal of additional time and effort must be put into it before it will be ready for submission to you. I have suggested to Charles Warren that he prepare a decision memo for you before you review the Message, permitting you to approve or disapprove every proposed item. You should not have to see major policy decisions for the first time in the context of a Message. I will work closely with him so that the memo will be prepared in a crisp, intelligible fashion.

I see no problem in meeting the recommended May 2 date. This will allow ample time for making the necessary editing changes, resolving the few issues which remain outstanding, providing a thorough discussion of the draft with Senior staff, and most importantly, giving you an opportunity for leisurely review of the Message. The small working group drawn from the speech writing staff, my staff, and the CEQ, will have a draft into senior staff review in time for submission to you by April 22.

I would recommend that you concur in this schedule.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 4, 1977


MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Environmental Message

As we discussed last Thursday, a draft proposed Environmental Message has been distributed to the White House Senior Staff. However, the time required to resolve certain outstanding issues, most notably the Administration's position on the Clean Air Act Amendments, and to put the draft in final edited form, does not appear sufficient to permit your review and release of the Message prior to the Congressional recess scheduled to begin this week.

Congress will not return until April 18. That is the week, of course, when you will be releasing your Energy Message. I believe that at least a week's time should separate the two Messages and recommend that your Environmental Message be scheduled for Monday, May 2. If you agree, I further recommend that Jody Powell announce these plans at his press briefing tomorrow or Wednesday.

In the meantime, a small staff group representing CEQ, the Domestic Council, and your speechwriting office, will prepare a final draft of the Message which will be submitted for your review by April 22. During the next couple of weeks we will also submit substantive memoranda on the content of the Message and decision papers, as appropriate, on remaining unresolved issues.


Charles Warren
Chairman

Decision: Announce that Environmental Message will
be delivered on May 2, 1977

Approve

☒ Disapprove

Other

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

*just one day after
Welfare Reform?
add 2-3 more days -
Don't Commit on date publicly*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
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<input type="checkbox"/>	SIEGEL
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<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	WELLS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

April 5, 1977

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*
RE: TITLE V REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

We made most of the regional commission decisions a couple of weeks ago. In the two areas where there was not a good person with broad political support we went back to the drawing boards.

We are recommending the following for your approval:

- 1) That you appoint Patsy Danner to the Ozarks Regional Commission. This would mean that out of the 8 commissions we would have appointed a woman to head one. You know her and she is politically acceptable to a range of people in Missouri. *ok*
- 2) That you appoint Claud Anderson who is a black man on Askew's staff. He has been highly recommended by Askew. This is the only thing that Askew has asked us for, and, as you know, he has rendered great service to us on the Ambassadorial Commission. By appointing *to what?*

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Anderson, we would have fulfilled our affirmative action goals on the regional commissions.

_____ I want to appoint Danner.

_____ I want to appoint Anderson.

_____ I want to appoint others _____.

OZARKS REGIONAL COMMISSION

Patsy Anne Danner (Age Unknown) Kansas City, Missouri

A member of the Jimmy Carter Campaign staff in Kentucky, she was a District Assistant to the late Congressman Litton. She is interested in the appointment and could probably draw the support of Governor Teasdale and Senator Eagleton. Danner has been interviewed by Arvonne Fraser at the White House, who considers her effective and competent to handle a regional job.

She had been highly recommended by businessmen in the Kansas City area as well as officials of the state of Missouri -- when she was pursuing the position of Regional Director of the SBA. Congressman Ike Skelton (Missouri) and Congresswoman Keys (Kansas) also recommended her strongly for this position.

An abstracted biography follows.

✓ JC
Appoint Danner _____
Delay Danner Appointment _____
Need Additional Information _____

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for Preservation Purposes**

Patsy Anne Danner
Age Unknown
Kansas City, Missouri

Education:

1972 B.A. Political Science
 Northeast Missouri State University

Experience:

1976 Jimmy Carter Campaign Staff, Kentucky

1973-76 District Assistant to
 Congressman Jerry Litton

1972 Jerry Litton Campaign Staff
 County Campaign Chairman

1970 Co-owner, Danner-Maddy Tax Preparation,
 Macon, Missouri

Claud Anderson
41
Tallahassee, Florida

Education

1961	B.S.	Wayne State University
1966	M.S.	Wayne State University
1970	Ph.D.	Wayne State University

Experience:

1971-Present	Adivsory and Education Coordinator, Office of the Governor, State of Florida
1970-71	Professor of Educational Sociology, Florida A&M University and Florida State University
1967-70	Part time instructor. Highland Park College, Detroit
1967-69	Part time counselor, Wayne County Community College.

Other Experience:

1969	Assistant Principal, Moor School for Socially Maladjusted Boys, Detroit
1968	Administrative Assistant, Detroit Police Department
1967	Research Investigator, Safe Street & Crime Act, Detroit

COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION

* Edgar Walton Jones (45), Raleigh, North Carolina

Currently associated with the University of North Carolina as Vice President, Research and Public Service Programs, Jones was Executive Director of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission in 1973-74, and Field Director of the Commission from 1967-69. He served as Staff Economist of the President's Commission on Rural Poverty in 1967.

Appoint Jones _____
Delay Jones Appointment _____
Need Further Information _____

* Jones looks good, but we have Bob Scott heading up Appalachian Regional Commission and don't need to have both commissions headed by North Carolinians.

Edgar Walton Jones
45
Raleigh, North Carolina

Education:

1954	B.S.	Clemson College
1958	M.S.	Clemson College
1962	Ph.D. Economics	North Carolina State University

Experience:

1976-Present	Vice President, Research and Public Service Programs, the University of North Carolina, General Administration
1973-76	Associate Vice President, Research and Public Service Programs, the University of North Carolina
1973-74	Executive Director, Coastal Plains Regional Commission
1968-1972	Acting Administrative Dean for University Extension, North Carolina State University
1967-1969	Field Director, Coastal Plains Regional Commission
Prior to 1967	Staff Economist, President's Commission on Rural Poverty; Economic Advisor, State of North Carolina Planning Task Force; Professor of Economics

COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION

Charles H. Howell (36), Macon, Georgia

Since 1969 Howell has been associated with the Middle Georgia Area Planning Commission as Executive Director. He was formerly Chief of Transportation Planning, Tampa Bay Regional Planning and Council of St. Petersburg, Florida. He has a B.B.A. in Industrial Geography from the University of Georgia.

Appoint Howell _____

Delay Howell Appointment _____

Need Further Information _____

Charles H. Howell
36
Macon, Georgia

Education:

1965	B.B.A.	University of Georgia
Attended		M.I.T. (City and Regional Planning)

Experience:

1969-Present		Executive Director, Middle Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
1967-69		Chief of Transportation Planning Tampa Bay Regional Planning
1965-67		Assistant Planner, Chatham-Savannah Metropolitan Planning Commission

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Xavier Mike Vela - Administrator
of The Wage & Hour Division
Employment Standards Adm.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	
FYI	
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
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<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*
SUBJECT: Xavier Mike Vela, Administrator of
The Wage and Hour Division, Employment
Standards Administration

Ray Marshall recommends the appointment of Mr. Xavier Mike Vela for Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division within the Employment Standards Administration of the Department of Labor. This is a Presidential appointment at Level V. Biographical material is attached.

Mr. Vela is acceptable to labor leaders and would be one more Hispanic appointment, thus making us less vulnerable to the charges that we are not appointing enough Hispanics. I recommend approval of the appointment of Mr. Vela.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Other

JC

Attachment

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

XAVIER M. VELA

Place and Date of Birth:

Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 23, 1937

Education:

Albuquerque High School, Albuquerque, New Mexico	
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico:	Social Sciences
Occidental College, Los Angeles, California:	Social Sciences
University of California, Berkeley, California:	B.A. Philosophy, 1960
University of California, Berkeley, California:	M.A. International
Relations, 1963 (Political Science/Economics).	

Foreign Languages:

Spanish - Native Fluency
Portuguese - Fluent
French - Basic Knowledge

Experience:

Montgomery County Public Schools

August 1975 to June 1976: Classroom Teacher, Third and Fourth Grade.

University of Maryland

August 1974 to July 1975: Studying and practice teaching for Elementary teaching credential.

Agency for International Development

March 1973 to July 1974: Chief, Latin American Operations Division, Office of Housing. Supervised financial, technical, and legal staff assigned to programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Prepared studies of potential loans and technical assistance based on a country's urban development plan and primary and secondary mortgage institutions. Negotiated and implemented commercial loans (guaranteed by A.I.D.) made as a result of these studies.

November 1969 to February 1973: Regional Housing Officer in Latin American Operations Division assigned primarily to Central American program.

Experience: (cont'd.)Office of Economic Opportunity

June 1968 to November 1969: Acting Director of the Division of Special Projects. Designed and implemented research and demonstration projects with Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) to more effectively utilize volunteer and community resources in consumer protection, credit union, housing, job training and small business development.

American Institute for Free Labor Development - AIFLD

June 1966 to April 1968: Director of Brazil program assisting workers in organization and administration of housing, consumer and credit cooperatives.

1964-1966: Previously stationed in home office (Washington, D.C.) as Regional Director supervising similar programs in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay and Peru.

Retail Clerks International Association

1963-1964: Assigned by Retail Clerks to Lima, Peru to work out of Latin American office of world-wide association of white collar workers -- International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees.

Other Interests:

Member, Board of Directors, Ontario Housing Cooperative, Washington, D.C.; Former President, American Federation of Government Employees' local unions at Office of Economic Opportunity and Agency for International Development.

Address:

2853 Ontario Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Phone: 265-0800, Ext. 210

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Jody Powell

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox and is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Stan Cloud's coverage of
the President's Day

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
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<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON

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<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
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<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

TO : The President *JP*

FROM: Jody Powell

RE : Stan Cloud

Stan Cloud will be covering your activities tomorrow. His feature will run in next week's edition. About 75% of Time's 4 million subscribers will receive the magazine on Thursday, the day of the NBC telecast.

Time's focus will be the Carter White House, that is to say the working White House, rather than just your day. For this reason he should require less of your time.

Stan Trettick will be shooting pictures of you and the entire West Wing for a color spread in the same issue -- probably a couple of pages.

They will meet you when you come down the elevator Wednesday morning.

Ground Rules

Trettick would like to shoot for a few minutes during each meeting and as much as you permit when you are alone. He will not say one word to you when you are alone unless spoken to first.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Cloud recognizes the futility of trying to sit in on meetings. He would like to see the greetings and getting seated to get a feel for the atmosphere. I have arranged for Frank Moore, Hamilton and Landon to give him a briefing after each meeting.

If you have a comment or two to make to him after these meetings, he will treat it as briefing material rather than direct quotes -- unless told otherwise.

Cloud would like as much as possible to watch you operate when you are alone. He will go over with me anything he hears in meetings or in private (a phone conversation, for example) before he uses it. He will not interrupt you or ask you questions unless you address him first. In this general area, he mentioned that he would like to see a memo or two of your choosing -- not to quote from, but just to see how you get info and how you respond. I made no promises, but you may see a couple during the day you can hand to him to look over.

The most important suggestion I have is that you take some time at the close of the day to talk with Stan. He isn't looking for a Q & A or any hard news. He just wants to get a feel for how you're getting along and what

your thoughts are about the whole business. He would even be willing not to take notes. If you felt so inclined, an invite to come up and eat supper with you and the family would be tremendous (haven't mentioned this idea to him). Stan is one of those people who sort of misses you since the campaign ended -- it would do you a world of good to sit and talk to him. (He is presently scheduled to talk with Ham, Frank and me at 6:00 p.m., but that can be changed at a moment's notice.)

In closing, one question Stan would like answered is what you and Mrs. Carter talked about when you went for a walk at Noon on the day the Moscow talks ended. Obviously, how much you can or wish to tell him is up to you.

JLP:cs

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

DRAFT

Wednesday - April 6, 1977

8:30

Cloud
→ Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:45

Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

9:20

→ Senators Abraham A. Ribicoff, John H. Glenn, Jr. *FRANK*
and Charles H. Percy. (Mr. Frank Moore) - Cabinet Room.

9:30

(10 min.)

Signing of S. 626, Reorganization Bill.
(Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

10:30

Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

Chair no problem w/ STAN sitting on CH THIS.

11:20

(10 min.)

LANDON SUGGESTS OPEN TO STAN C. BUT WILL MAKE FINAL DECISION JUST PRIOR TO MEETINGS
Meeting with Mr. I. W. Abel/Trade Union Leaders.
(Mr. Landon Butler) - The Cabinet Room.

12:00

Luncheon with Labor Leaders. (Mr. Landon Butler).
The Roosevelt Room.

1:30

(15 min.)

Meeting with Governor George Busbee and Group
of Japanese Business Leaders. (Mr. Jack Watson)
The Cabinet Room.

2:00

(20 min.)

→ Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Admiral Stansfield
Turner, and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

(15 min.)

→ Mr. Toby Buttner - The Oval Office.

Open?

*Brief in Frank
with recap
for STAN*

CAN BE OPEN PER FRANK

CAN BE OPEN PER JACK

Cloud

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

For your information -
The attached Message was signed
and given to Bob Linder for
coordinating appropriate delivery
with the Press Office.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Message on the Agency for
Consumer Advocacy and Other
Consumer Participation
Measures



5-X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT
SI LAZARUS *SL*

Stu

SUBJECT: Message on the Agency for Consumer Advocacy
and Other Consumer Participation Measures

Attached is the Message on the ACA and other measures to enhance consumer participation in government. With Charlie Schultze and his staff, we have drafted a new paragraph to underscore the role the agency can play in the fight against inflation. The new paragraph appears on page 2 of the Message and reads as follows:

The agency will aid in the fight against inflation by monitoring governmental actions that unnecessarily raise costs for consumers. Many government activities affect prices: The government establishes rates, standards and incentives for private businesses to follow, and it is itself a major purchaser of goods and services. In all these areas, the agency will use its powers of intervention and of information collection, analysis and dissemination to keep costs down.

Esther will conduct a press briefing on the Message tomorrow at 2:00 p. m.

TWO SIGNATURES NEEDED

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The task of helping consumers understand and shape the powers of their government has become more difficult, and more important, through the years. As the Federal Government has grown, individual citizens have found it harder to learn how and where and when to go to influence the many government decisions which make a difference in their lives. As the technology of our society has become more complex, Congress and the President have delegated more responsibility to regulatory technicians, whose activities affect consumers profoundly but are difficult for average citizens to study, influence, and understand.

For several years there has been a movement in Congress and among the people to create a strong voice in government to speak up for the consumer. Today I am recommending measures which will expand and accelerate that movement.

The first of these measures is the creation of an Agency for Consumer Advocacy, which will bring to fruition eight years of bipartisan effort in the Congress.

This Agency will be a small, effective group; its purpose will be to plead the consumer's case within the government. It will not require major additions to the government's size or operations; in significant part, it can be established by drawing together resources now scattered throughout the government. It will not be another regulatory agency. Its purpose is to improve the way rules, regulations, and decisions are made and carried out, rather than issuing new rules itself. It will help the Congress and help me search out programs which are inefficient or have outlived their purpose, and will help us correct inequities in programs and procedures which are supposed to protect consumers.

The Agency will aid in the fight against inflation by monitoring governmental actions that unnecessarily raise costs for consumers. Many government activities affect prices: The government establishes rates, standards and incentives for private businesses to follow, and it is itself a major purchaser of goods and services. In all these areas, the Agency will use its powers of intervention and of information collection, analysis and dissemination to keep costs down.

By establishing the Agency, the Congress can give new meaning to the phrase "in the interest of consumers" found throughout the United States Code and the Code of Federal Regulations.

The basic format of the Agency for Consumer Advocacy has been refined and perfected in eight years of debate by Congress. I support that framework. In particular, I believe that the following principles should be reflected in a bill creating the Agency:

First, most government consumer functions should be consolidated in the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget has begun a comprehensive review to help me identify those units that should be transferred to the Agency. This review will also determine how remaining functions in the individual agencies can be strengthened. Of course, I still expect that all Federal agencies will be responsive to the consumer's concerns.

Second, the Administrator of the Agency, like the heads of other executive agencies, should be appointed by the President and serve at his pleasure. The Agency should be subject to the normal executive budget and legislative clearance procedures. Accountability within the executive branch is necessary to ensure that the Agency will be as vigorous and effective as the people expect. It will not undermine the independence of the Agency's representational role.

Third, the Agency should be empowered to intervene or otherwise participate in proceedings before federal agencies, when necessary to assure adequate representation or consumer interests, and in judicial proceedings involving Agency action. The Agency, at its discretion, should be represented by its own lawyers. I will instruct the Administrator to establish responsible priorities for consumer advocacy.

Fourth, the Agency should have its own information-gathering authority, including, under appropriate safeguards, access to information held by other government agencies and private concerns. However, small businesses should be exempt from the Agency's direct information-gathering authority. Additional safeguards should be included to assure that needless burdens are not imposed on businesses or other government agencies.

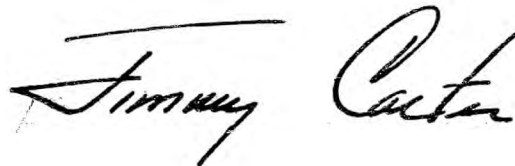
The Agency for Consumer Advocacy is mainly designed for participation in very large administrative proceedings; it is only one of a number of steps which will better protect the consumer. Members of my Administration, in the months ahead, will comment to the Congress on a variety of these steps. There are three of them I would like to mention now; they are measures which the Congress has been considering, and which I believe would complement the ACA.

The first is legislation to help consumer groups represent themselves in agency and judicial proceedings. I support Congressional efforts to assist citizen groups to participate in the proceedings of federal agencies, where their participation may lead to a more balanced decision. I also recommend that Congress enact legislation that would give the federal courts more discretion to reimburse litigation costs for plaintiffs who win cases of public importance involving the government.

Second, I support legislation which will give citizens broader standing to initiate suits against the government, in appropriate cases. The government has too often routinely invoked the "standing" defense when it is challenged in court. The Department of Justice will work with my Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, Esther Peterson, and with the Congress toward legislation to reform this practice.

Third, I support the effort to enable consumers to sue as a class to enforce their rights. Recent court decisions have greatly restricted their ability to do so. I want to expand the opportunities for responsible class actions, starting with violations of consumers' rights. The Department of Justice and Mrs. Peterson will work with the Congress to develop suitable legislation.

These measures -- and the others which members of my Administration will discuss in the months ahead -- will enhance the consumer's influence within the government without creating another unwieldy bureaucracy. I believe they will increase confidence in government by demonstrating that government is considering the people's needs in a sensitive and responsive way.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Tim Kraft
Fran Voorde

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Hibernian Society of Savannah
St. Patrick's Day Banquet
3/17/78

*all backup to
Fran Voorde*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION	FYI
	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
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	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
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	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
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	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
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	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE



*Tim & Fran
I'd like to do
this next year -
J.C.*

507 American Building
March 31, 1977

Mr. Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I address this letter to you in the name in which (according to the media) you took your inaugural oath, believing that to be your preference, to request that you do The Hibernian Society of Savannah the honor of addressing its St. Patrick's Day Banquet the evening of March 17, 1978.

As a fellow Georgian you will know that St. Patrick's Day in Savannah is like no other St. Patrick's Day anywhere else in the world. Your presence here on that day in 1978 would make that day unlike any other St. Patrick's Day ever experienced in Savannah. Every Savannahian is an Irishman on St. Patrick's Day and every Savannahian down the years would treasure your appearance here on that day as unforgettable in its history.

Your good friend and mine, Toby Buttimer, will hand you this letter. Toby is Chairman of our Speaker's Committee. I write solely for the purpose of making official the invitation he has extended you.

May God be with you. Our times are in his hands - and yours.

Yours sincerely,

Tony J. J. J. J.
President

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THG:de

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1977

Z. Brzezinski

A copy of the attached has been
given to Jody Powell. This copy
is for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Mailing to Editors on SALT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tody already
has copy

Rich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Today. ok. But add

- a) Prior notification of
test firings
- b) Non-attack of satellites
- c) Demilitarization of Indian Ocean
- d) Comprehensive Test ban,
incl PNE's
- e) Data base
- f) Civil Defense
etc

Add: Bio & Chem Warfare
proposed by Soviets

This is important -

J

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

TO: The President

FROM: Jody Powell *JP*

Attached is our proposed mailing to editors explaining your SALT position. We hope to get it into the mail on Wednesday, April 6, if you approve.

_____ Approve

_____ Do Not Approve

*OK. It ain't great but it
beats waiting another day. JWP*

April 5, 1977

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

MEMORANDUM TO: EDITORS, NEWS DIRECTORS

FROM: MEDIA LIAISON OFFICE
THE WHITE HOUSE

This is a background report on the U.S. proposals on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and a description of the U.S. position presented to the Soviet Union by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

We hope this information is useful to you in forming your evaluation and backgrounding your readers and audiences on the arms limitation talks.

If you have any questions or comments, or need further information, please contact the Media Liaison Office, 202/456-2947, 6623, or 2863.

QUESTION: What were the main features of the US proposal?

ANSWER: The US made two proposals to the Soviets. The features of the first proposal are:

- o A reduction in the aggregate number of strategic systems from 2400 to somewhere between 1800-2000.
- o A reduction in the Valdivostok level for MIRVed missiles from 1320 to somewhere between 1100-1200.
- o A freeze on deployment of new ICBMs; a ban on modification of existing ICBMs; a limit on the number of annual flight tests allowed for ICBMs. This was meant to result in a common limit of the 550 land-based MIRVed missiles.
- o A reduction in the number of large ballistic missiles (particularly the SS-9 and SS-18), which only the Soviets possess, from the current level of about ~~300~~ ³⁰⁸ to a new level of 150.
- o ~~Some sort of~~ ^{new Soviet} Assurance that the ~~Backfire~~ ^{bomber} would

not be used as a strategic weapon.

- o And finally, a ban on cruise missiles of ranges sufficient to provide independent strategic capability.

The second proposal was to accept the overall and MIRV limits of the Vladivostok accord and to defer the Backfire and cruise missile issues for later negotiations.

We told the Soviet Union that we would accept certain forms of assurances that the Backfire would not be used as a strategic weapon. We were prepared to negotiate the exact form of these limitations in the framework of a proposal to ban all strategic cruise missiles.

The Soviets have insisted that Backfire is not a "strategic" weapon, though it has a radius of over 2000 miles. We would presumably define the strategic range of cruise missiles at a level lower than that in the course of negotiations.

The U.S. comprehensive approach is intended to produce real constraints on the strategic arms programs of both countries, and to make a first step towards reduced dependence on nuclear systems. We want to tailor reductions and other constraints to reduce the vulnerability of land-based ICBMs, as this is major potential source of strategic instability between the sides.

QUESTION: Was the Soviet rejection a result of miscalculations on the part of the United States?

ANSWER: The Soviet rejection of the proposals made by Secretary Vance in Moscow was not a result of miscalculations on the part of the U.S. We knew that they might reject our proposals; but we also knew that initial rejection by the Soviets is not necessarily ultimate rejection. The Soviets have initially rejected proposals before only to accept them later on; the initial proposal to limit ABMs is a case in point.

QUESTION: Was the U.S. proposal unfair to the Soviet Union?

ANSWER: The U.S. proposal was fair because it provided for essential equivalence in U.S.-U.S.S.R strategic forces. With ICBMs, for instance, it requested both sides to reduce --

and reduce to the same number. The Soviets would end up with a reduced advantage in throw weight (total launching tonnage), but an advantage nonetheless. The U.S. would probably retain an advantage in the number of warheads -- but a reduced advantage. In fact, with 550 MIRVed land-based missiles, the Soviet Union would have a 2 to 1 or 3 to 1 advantage of warheads on land-based ICBMs. *check this*

The point is that both sides would have fewer missiles and the situation would be more stable. Furthermore, the question of qualitative improvement, which none of the previous agreements touched, is seriously addressed. We are also prepared to reach a compromise on the issue of how to treat the Backfire bomber, and proposed a reasonable solution to differentiate between tactical and strategic cruise missiles on the basis of their range.

QUESTION: What about the idea that we asked them to destroy a lot of missiles in return for our commitment to forego development of our missiles? Was that unfair?

ANSWER: Our first proposal involved the destruction of large numbers of strategic systems on both sides. In our case, the bulk of the systems that would be eliminated would be our older bombers; in their case, older missiles. It is true that the Soviets would have to get rid of more systems than us but that is inevitable, given the somewhat larger numbers of their forces and the fact that a fair agreement should allow equal numbers of forces for both sides.

We attempted very deliberately to forego those elements in our strategic posture which threaten the Soviets the most, and we made proposals to them that they forego these elements in their strategic posture which threaten us the most.

The alternative is for us to build an additional number of missiles so we can both destroy the same number. That's not a very logical approach if we're both serious about equity.

QUESTION: Did we surprise the Soviets with our deep-cut proposals?

No.

ANSWER: Before his Inauguration, President Carter notified General Secretary Brezhnev that he intended to propose deep cuts in the overall numbers of missiles. He made the same comments publicly and to Ambassador Dobrynin well before Secretary Vance left for Moscow. Perhaps the Soviets were surprised that the President meant what he said, but they should not have been.

QUESTION: Are the Soviets upset by open diplomacy?

ANSWER: *Perhaps, but* It is important that the public understand the basic principles of what we are trying to accomplish on SALT. Only in that way can a final agreement have broad support and contribute to an improvement in relations between the two countries. We are not posturing or engaging in propaganda. We are serious in seeking a real change in the impending strategic relationship.

If we are prohibited from explaining our actions to Congress and the country, then we will always negotiate without assured support. We cannot allow ourselves to be put in such a position of negotiating from weakness. At the same time we do not plan to negotiate in public and recognize obviously that a measure of privacy is necessary for give and take in a negotiation.

QUESTION: Did President Ford and Secretary Kissinger, as the Soviets claim, agree to place limits on cruise missile production while allowing the Soviet Union to go into unrestricted production of the Intercontinental Backfire bomber?

ANSWER: No. The U.S. position under President Ford was, and remains now under President Carter, that the Vladivostok limits applied only to ballistic air-to-surface missiles, not to cruise missiles. However, these proposals were made in the context of package proposals which also included restrictive limits on the Backfire. The Soviets did not accept any of these packages.

#####

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1977

SIGNING CEREMONY - S. 626 - REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1977

Wednesday, April 6, 1977

9:30 a.m. (10 Minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To sign into law S.626, the Reorganization Act of 1977.

II. PARTICIPANTS

See Tab A

III. PRESS PLAN

Full Press Coverage

IV. TALKING POINTS

1. As I have stated many times, I am strongly committed to reorganizing and streamlining the executive branch of our government. I want to thank you all for your help in this undertaking.

2. I will continue to seek your counsel and your advice as we proceed with this reorganization.

PARTICIPANTS

The President

Bert Lance

SENATE

Charles H. Percy
Abraham Ribicoff

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jack Brooks
Dante Fascell
Frank Horton
Elliott Levitas
John Rhodes
James C. Wright, Jr.

STAFF

Richard Wegman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs
Paul Hoff, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs
Bill Jones, House Government Operations Committee

Frank Moore
Dan Tate
Valerie Pinson
Jim Free
Hubert Harris
Harrison Wellford
Jim McIntyre

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 1, 1977

TO: President Carter
THROUGH: Jack Watson
FROM: USUN - Ambassador Young
SUBJECT: Weekly Summary of U.S. Mission to U.N. Activities for
Period March 24 through 31, 1977

1. SECURITY COUNCIL (SC): SOUTH AFRICA

Amb. Young and other Western SC members continue intense campaign to draft a Declaration on "the question of South Africa" which could be supported by the Africans and nonaligned and because of that support would be accepted by Soviets and Chinese. Although textual differences remain, prospects appear good by the close of Amb. Young's SC presidency on March 31, Declaration will be agreed upon. In addition to daily formal meetings of SC during which various countries and factions presented policy views, frequent daily informal consultations were held with Western countries, African and nonaligned. Private meetings were also held among principal Africans, Nigeria, Mauritius, and U.S.

2. AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The 35-member Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism concluded its two-week session March 25 by adopting a report summarizing, quite factually, various views advanced during general debate.

3. SECURITY COUNCIL ADJOURNS DEBATE ON SYG WALDHEIM'S REPORT ON THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE

The Security Council adjourned sine die March 29 after three sessions of unproductive debate on the Secretary General's Report on the Middle East Peace Conference, despite efforts by some (including Egypt) to push for SC consensus statement.

4. CALL BY DR. KIM DWAN SUK (GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA), TUES. MARCH 29

Kim urged public USG support for those groups in Korea protesting curtailment of civil liberties and expressed interest in meeting the President.

5. DISARMAMENT: PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR 1978 SPECIAL SESSION

The 54-member committee charged with preparations for the 1978 special UNGA session on disarmament successfully concluded its first (organizational) session on March 30 in an atmosphere of optimism and consensus. Its next session, which is to develop the agenda for the special session, is scheduled for May 9-20.

6. THIRD SESSION OF THE AD HOC INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP ON THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPT PRACTICES BEGAN MONDAY, MARCH 28

Working Group informed of Administration's decision to make concept of domestic legislation making it a crime to offer bribes to foreign officials part of package of proposals on corrupt practices. U.S. Del emphasizing need to draft international agreement at this session.

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DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-7-1-1-2

BY: Q NABA DATE 1/16/13



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

*Ready for to 2619
transmittal to the President with the
concurrence of the
April 6, 1977
call to
London -
J. W.
obsolete
J*

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
Through: Jack Watson *Jack*
From: Alan S. Boyd *ASB*
Subject: U.S.-U.K. Civil Air Service Negotiations

Pursuant to your request attached are suggested talking points for the telephone conversation you plan to have with U.K. Prime Minister Callaghan regarding the current U.S.-U.K. civil air service negotiations.

The following paragraphs provide background and current status on the major issues in these negotiations.

Background for Talking Points

Any new U.S.-U.K. air services agreement will be important not only because it will govern the most lucrative international aviation market in the world, but because other countries will regard it as a precedent for their aviation relations with the U.S. The new agreement will have a vital impact on the future of the U.S. international aviation industry and the political, cultural, and commercial advantages of maintaining an extensive global network of U.S. airline services. Other important aviation countries, most immediately Japan and Italy, are waiting to see how much we cede to the British so that they can demand the same concessions.

The British want a 50/50 regulated market split of benefits. To attain this they propose to sharply restrict U.S. airline operations and to introduce a higher degree of inter-governmental regulation. We

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Per: Pac Project

ESDM: NLC-126-7-1-2-1

BY: *[Signature]* WDA, DFE 11/16/13

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-2-

have attempted to respond to the British desire for a greater share of benefits by offering a check on excess capacity by U.S. airlines, a reasonable reduction in U.S. airline operations, and additional opportunities for British airlines to compete.

The specific negotiating position at present is:

1. Routes. The U.S. has presented essentially all its proposals to the U.K. Only the Caribbean route package remains to be discussed; it should be non-controversial. The U.S. has now indicated that its route request over the Atlantic and Pacific will be substantially reduced from the current size and number of points to be served.
2. Capacity. The current Bermuda capacity article permits airlines, in effect, to add any amount of capacity to markets and provides for consultations between governments, but has no criteria for measuring capacity nor any mechanism for resolving disagreements. On occasion U.S. carriers have added so much capacity as to constitute predatory competition. In fact, the U.S. Government has from time to time been in the embarrassing position of having to defend our carriers in consultations when our carrier's capacity was clearly excessive.

We have proposed a mechanism for our screening proposed U.S. carrier capacity increases. If we find them reasonably related to demand, the State Department would approve and forward to the U.K. the carrier schedules. This represents a prior assessment by the U.S.G. and would put the good faith of the U.S.G. on the line as to the reasonableness of proposed capacity increases. This major departure from current U.S. policy is a significant concession to U.K. fears of having its carriers overrun by U.S. carrier competition.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

3. Multiple Designation. The U.S. has heretofore insisted upon the unfettered right to designate airlines to compete with the British airline on all U.S.-U.K. routes. U.S. multiple carrier competition has apparently made it impossible for the British airline to operate on various routes to the U.S. for which it is certificated to operate.

The U.S. has agreed to reduce to two points its right to designate more than one U.S. carrier to operate in direct competition with the British airline. This is a major concession of principle; in fact, no more than two U.S. cities can support multiple designation of U.S. carriers plus one or more British airlines for the foreseeable future.

4. Rate Article. The current rate article has no standards and no mechanism for resolving disputes between governments. We are proposing to limit U.S. flexibility in this area, to establish standards for fare levels, and to establish a mechanism for resolving disputes between us on a timely basis. We can afford to make such commitments because the U.K. philosophy in the past decade has moved very close to our own long held cost based ratemaking philosophy.

Recommendation

That you go forward with your proposed telephone conversation with Prime Minister Callaghan. My estimate of the pace of the negotiations is that it would be most helpful if the call were to be made next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Attachment

cc: Brock Adams, DOT
Richard Cooper, DOS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

TALKING POINTS
Re: U.S./U.K. Aviation Bilateral

As a result of British termination, our air transport agreement expires June 21. So far there is little indication we will reach a new agreement despite great good will on both sides. I am concerned about a possible but unnecessary confrontation in June unless you and I take the lead in getting a solution started now.

As I told you earlier, the U.S. is conscious of some real concerns of the U.K. Therefore, we are making four major concessions:

1. We will agree to a reduction of the number of points authorized to be served beyond U.K. gateways.
2. In the past we have refused to consider any constraints on capacity increases. We are prepared to agree that each government screen proposed capacity increases of its own carriers. This I think makes it reasonable to ask that neither of us seek to exercise a veto over the capacity of the other country's carriers. Do you agree?
3. We will reduce to a fixed number the points to be served by more than one U.S. carrier in competition with a British airline. In the past we have exercised unlimited rights.
4. The U.S. has always stayed aloof from other countries in dealing with international rates and fares. We will agree with you on a common philosophy and the establishment of standards for rate and fare actions.

Our negotiators have been told a new agreement must be fair and equitable to both countries. A balance will be worked out in the negotiations. In doing so however, the U.S. must maintain its worldwide system involving many countries by retaining certain operating authority beyond London and Hong Kong.

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Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-7-12-1

BY: Q NARA DATE 11/6/13

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

Within these concepts I know we can be fair to each other while providing good service to the public and permitting our airlines to earn a decent living.

We will support your government's public comments on the major concessions you win in the new agreement. If we can go forward on this basis, I believe it should be possible for our negotiators to sign the agreement in London during Jubilee Week.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ExDis

LONDON IMMEDIATE NIACT

SUBJECT: Presidential Communication with Prime Minister
re Air Service Negotiations

1. At meeting March 24 with VP Mondale, Sec Adams, Amb Boyd, UnSec Cooper, President reviewed status US-UK civair negotiations.
2. President requested talking points for telecon with Callaghan. He wants to move talks along, plans to call PM early next week.
3. Charge requested (1) advise PM to expect call from President subject civair negotiations, (2) advise Amb Boyd by telephone (State ext 24668 or 21498) when message delivered.

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLC- 126-7-1-2-1

BY DATE 1/16/13



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Ready for to 2612
transmitted to the President with
the concurs talking points
April 6, 1977 & cable to
London -
J.W.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
Through: Jack Watson *Jack*
From: Alan S. Boyd *ASB*
Subject: U.S.-U.K. Civil Air Service Negotiations

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For: Pac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-7-1-3-0

BY: *CR* NABA, DATE: 11/16/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-2-1.3-0

BY: Q WADA, DATE 11/16/13

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

Within these concepts I know we can be fair to each other while providing good service to the public and permitting our airlines to earn a decent living.

We will support your government's public comments on the major concessions you win in the new agreement. If we can go forward on this basis, I believe it should be possible for our negotiators to sign the agreement in London during Jubilee Week.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ExDis

LONDON IMMEDIATE NIACT

SUBJECT: Presidential Communication with Prime Minister
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DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project
ESDN: NLC- 126-7-1-3-0
BY: Q NADA DATE: 1/16/13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Stu concurs with Boyd's recommendation of a phone call to Callaghan.

He cautions that the British have now formally linked the question of Concorde landing rights to progress on bilaterals. Stu says that you may expect some question as to whether you will put pressure on Gov. Carey and the NY Port Authority.

---Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: April 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat *Wright - see a Hash...*

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Alan S. Boyd memo 4/6/77 re:
U.S. -U.K. Civil Air Service Negotiations

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 9 A.M.

DAY: Monday

DATE: APRIL 11

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*due 9:00 AM
Monday*

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HOYT
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	KING

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	B. RAINWATER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SIEGEL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	WELLS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT:

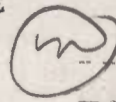
Alan Boyd Memo 4/6/77

I concur with Boyd's recommendation of a telephone call to Callaghan to expedite progress in the air negotiations.

I would add a caution that the British have now formally linked the question of Concorde landing rights to progress on bilaterals. You may expect, therefore, some question as to whether you will put pressure on Governor Carey and the New York Port Authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



231

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 8, 1977

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat

FOR INFORMATION:

XC: JOHNSTON
CARP

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Alan S. Boyd memo 4/6/77 re:
U.S. -U.K. Civil Air Service Negotiations

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 9 A. M.

DAY: Monday

DATE: APRIL 11

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur. ☐ No comment.
Please note other comments below:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required